

MODIFIED USE OF THE MEXICAN RAILROADS IS GRANTED THE AMERICAN FORCES

ARMY'S MOST PERPLEXING PROBLEM IS OVERCOME

Venustiano Carranza Notified United States that Troops May Use Mexican Northwestern Railroad.

PERMISSION HOWEVER, IS CIRCUMSCRIBED.

Both Military and Civil Officials Are Greatly Relieved Over the Issue in This Stumbling Block.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

EL PASO, March 29.—The first train bearing supplies to Gen. Pershing's troops at the front will probably leave Juarez sometime tomorrow. Immediately on receipt of news from Washington that General Carranza had permitted the use of the Northwestern railroad for the sending of supplies, final preparations were rushed by the Quartermaster's department for the forwarding of emergency food supplies and gasoline.

The limitations imposed by General Carranza, confining shipments to goods sent to citizens in Mexico, who have contracts with the expeditionary force caused some disappointment among army officers. It was feared that these restrictions coupled with the fact that military guards could not accompany the trains, might seriously hamper the transmission of an adequate stream of supplies.

The Northwestern Railroad between here and Casas Grandes, near which town General Pershing has established his personal base in Mexico, is admittedly in a bad way. Almost all the bridges which spanned the numerous arroyos, or gulches, between the two towns have been burned by the hands of brigands who have roved this country during the last two years. These bridges have not been repaired but temporary tracks have been laid on improvised road beds in the gulches themselves. The tracks cannot stand any very heavy traffic and makes the progress of trains very slow.

The equipment also of the road is poor, most of the cars being in need of repairs. At the best of times a train leaving Juarez took eight to ten hours to negotiate the 168 miles to Casas Grandes. At present members of the Quartermaster's staff believe the trip will not be made in less than twenty-two to twenty-five hours.

This, however, will be a considerable improvement over the time made by the motor truck trains operating from Columbus. These trucks take thirty-one hours to reach Casas Grandes under the most favorable circumstances allowing only three hours for halts and rests. But the roads from Columbus have been considerably cut up by the constant heavy traffic they have been forced to bear. Continuous sand storms have caused serious trouble and trucks are not able to carry more than a 2,000 pound load. The troops at the front, require 100,000 pounds of forage and food daily and this does not include the requirements of the soldiers guarding the lines of communication or the question of gasoline. The gasoline problem is becoming very difficult and expensive and is far from being solved. Large quantities are required for the motor trucks and aeroplanes and the amount needed increases steadily.

Permission for the full use of the Northwestern Railroad would mean that the border base of General Pershing's expedition would be shifted from Columbus to El Paso. This step, however, will not be taken under the present circumstances, and, in any event, it is planned to continue the motor truck trains as, at least, a supplementary service.

The complete absence of any definite news of the pursuit of Villa has caused a noticeable slackening of interest in the expedition so far as the border is concerned.

Eight Americans who came to El Paso from Chihuahua City when the United States soldiers crossed the border, returned to the Mexican state capital today. They said they felt certain that all danger of molestation had passed. J. W. Hammond, one of the party, said:

"We do not think Villa will make any advances toward Chihuahua City, under the present conditions. As far as the constitutionalist authorities are concerned, they have always been very courteous in their dealings with us."

Fifty Americans in all came to this city from the interior when General (Continued on Page 3)

DE FACTO LEADER SENDS ANSWER PROMPTLY TO REQUEST

American Government Will Pay for Use of Line. Bridges and Road Bed Said To Be in Bad Condition.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, March 29.—One of the army's most serious problems in hunting Villa was solved today when General Carranza granted the renewed request of the State Department for permission to use the Mexican Northwestern Railroad.

General Carranza received the request this morning; his answer was received in Washington before dark. It was contained in a brief message from James L. Rodgers, special representative at Queretaro, saying the head of the defacto government agreed to the use of the line.

Although the army will proceed to use the railroad all service shall be paid for at regular rates. The State Department will negotiate further with Carranza to bring about a more complete understanding as to just what he has agreed to.

It may be too, that in order to issue travel and delivery of supplies shipped to points along the line, General Pershing will desire to place guards on the trains.

War Department officials were greatly relieved by the removal of the necessity for maintaining a motor truck supply line over desert roads for a distance of more than 200 miles.

Aside from the railroad problem, details of the protocol suggested by General Carranza reach out through diplomatic channels. State Department officials indicate, however, that there is no reason for haste. As was the case when American troops crossed into Mexico in pursuit of General Carranza, the federal agreement may not be completed until the expedition has achieved its purpose and returned. It will serve, however, as the legal basis for the adjustment of all claims arising out of the use by the American soldiers. General Carranza is said to desire its perfection as a definite and binding understanding with the United States which he can show to his people in support of his statement that no sovereign rights of his country have been (Continued on Page 6)

BANK ROBBER FAILS.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 29.—Two men with an automobile attempted late today to rob the King County State Bank, near the University of Washington. When one of the men pushed a revolver against William Norquist, assistant cashier he dropped to the floor and pushed a buzzer which sounded in the hardware store next door. The men fled.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

Quartermaster's Corps Already Has Big Order of Necessary Articles at El Paso in Order to Ship at Once.

SAN ANTONIO, March 29.—General Pershing had not received official notification late today that he was at liberty to ship supplies through Juarez to Casas Grandes, but orders were issued to the Quartermaster's department were such that no delay was expected. It was said that within a few hours the stores which the Quartermaster's Department had been accumulating at El Paso could be billed to points along the Northwestern once the official sanction was given.

The position taken by the advance forces of General Pershing made some new routing of supplies necessary and Carranza's permission to use the railroad for the transportation of supplies, was a relief, even although bearing the handicap of the conditions "ship as commercial freight." It had been realized for several days that some method other than that of moving supplies by motor trucks over a sandy route of more than 250 miles would have to be secured unless the expedition were to be placed on a jeopardy. General Pershing had waited anxiously for almost a week for the granting of his request and meanwhile the forces commanded by Gen. Pershing were moving further and further into the interior and rapidly placing themselves beyond reach of the drivers of the Quartermaster's motor trains.

Disappointment of the staff officers at headquarters was unconsoling, however. They had expected the de facto government of Mexico to give unqualified consent to the use of the Northwestern Railroad. The permission to ship supplies as commercial freight consigned to some one not directly connected with the army, was regarded as inadequate.

The first shipment of supplies will (Continued on Page Six.)

THIRTY ARE DEAD FROM WRECK ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL

Twentieth Century Limited and Two Other Passenger Trains on Famous Line Run Together in Dense Fog.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

Those dead in the wreck are: Arpad Heltai, theatrical manager, New York; Walter Easton, East Philadelphia, Pa.; Ralston Giddiah, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. L. Bimcoe, Indianapolis, Ind.; Rev. Gustaf Wally, Pastor First Evangelical Church, Detroit; Fred Weasor, Detroit, Mich.; J. R. Rice, J. H. Hearn, Zeligopolis, Ohio; D. Fruchtman, Toronto; B. E. Ash, Transfer Mail Man, New York Central, Olmstead Falls, Ohio; R. Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.; Gyorgi Ojancsi, Indianapolis, Ind.; Edward Leroy, East St. Louis, Ill.; Jennie Drymmer, Cleveland, Ohio; Charles Nelson, Chicago; Bruce Bromley, Hillsville, Pa.; Unidentified man, negro Pullman porter, probably H. White.

Six other unidentified men and three unidentified women.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 29.—With a total of at least thirty persons dead and forty or more injured, federal and state officials and officials of the railroad company have begun an investigation into the cause which shortly today led to one of the most disastrous wrecks in the history of the New York Central system.

Three trains, including the Twentieth Century Limited, westbound, the New York Central's palatial flyer and two sections of No. 86, known as the Chicago-Pittsburgh limited, east bound, came together in collision near Amherst, Ohio, 37 miles west of Cleveland.

Reports generally credited were that the first and second sections of No. 86 were proceeding at a rapid rate and at some points were only a mile or so apart. When the second section crashed into the first section, the Twentieth Century plowed into the wreck of the first two trains which bogged over from the parallel tracks and the three were thrown together into a mass of debris.

The coaches and the engines of No. 86 were toppled over and wreckage was piled thirty feet high. Two cars were smashed to junk. Fourteen coaches were overturned.

The Twentieth Century emerged almost unscathed and proceeded on its westward journey, its passengers uninjured except for a severe shaking up. A heavy fog from Lake Erie had settled down over Northern Ohio. This with the alleged failure of a tower man to do his duty was ascribed as the reason of the disaster. The towerman, it was said, had not slept most of the time since his wife had been ill.

When the half dozen investigations which are under way are concluded, the blame will be fixed.

W. F. Chaff, district superintendent of the New York Central lines, said today:

"The towerman can have nothing to do with the cause of this wreck. The blame rests with the engineers and the block signal system."

"We tested out the block signal system this morning after the wreck and found it was working perfectly. After the wreck, Engineer Hess and his brakeman, H. A. Bates, with Brakeman Wm. Blakely, of the Twentieth Century, walked back to the signal which Hess drove by. They all said they found the signal was red, or blocked then."

Scenes of confusion followed the collision. Many of the injured, pinned in the wreckage, called for help as uninjured passengers, half clad, emerged from the sleepers and pointed with the trainmen in the rescue work.

Firemen from Amherst were among the first arrivals and succeeded in putting out a fire which started in the wreckage of one of the coaches.

General Manager Moon in an official statement said this coach was a "modern solid steel coach." Passengers and others who were on the scene did not agree as to the correctness of the statement, many contending the coach was of wooden construction. Those who disputed the assertion that the coaches were all of solid steel, pointed to the fact that the car in which the fire started, was torn into small fragments which burned like tinder. The work occurred shortly after 3 a. m. and it was near four o'clock when something like organized relief work was begun.

Hospitals in Lorain and Elyria tonight were filled with injured from the wreck and was generally thought that the list will exceed the first figures received. Hundreds of villagers and farmers from Amherst and vicinity did heroic work in caring for the dead, dying and injured.

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COMMISSION OPENS OFFICE.

GALVESTON, March 29.—The Mexican national commission on exchange and money, just organized by the defacto government, opened its office in Mexico City, according to the local consulate "telegraphic advices" today. The commission will exchange New York drafts for Constitutional currency at much more favorable rates than those charged by the banks.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Favors a Building Program that Would Provide Eight Capital Ships This Year.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Approbations by Congress for eight new capital ships last year, double the number proposed by the administration's five year navy program, were recommended by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, in concluding his testimony before the House Naval Committee. Secretary Daniels will appear tomorrow as the last witness to be heard before the committee begins drafting the bill. His examination is expected to require several days.

Mr. Roosevelt explained that recommendations for eight ships immediately repeated his personal views and those of the department. "I believe the government and private yards could take care of eight capital ships this year," he said. "I think it would mean a great step for the moral effect upon the country and our international relations. Germany's present rate is three ships a year, our program of three and one-fifth in five years would not quite catch up, but would mean a gain. We would probably pass France, with whom we are now neck and neck."

Questioned about Japan's navy, Mr. Roosevelt said Japan and Germany were reported to have secret building funds and programs. Representative Farr of Pennsylvania asked how much stronger the American navy was than the Japanese.

"That depends upon the zone of operations," replied the witness. "If the fleet were kept apart we are about three to two. If the operations were in Japanese waters we are about equal. Japan probably would be superior in home waters. If they attempted to come over the Pacific the conditions would be reversed."

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SENSATIONAL CHARGES WILL RESULT IN COURT MARTIAL

CONSIDERATION OF ARMY BILL BEGINS IN SENATE

Senator Chamberlain Introduces His Measure and Makes Speech in Support of It.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, March 29.—SENATE—

Met at noon. Debate began on senate substitute for House army reorganization bill.

HOUSE—

Met at noon. Miscellaneous bills on the calendar considered.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt continued testimony on national defense before Naval Committee.

SENATE—

Adjourned at 5:28 to noon Thursday.

HOUSE—

Adjourned at 5:55 p. m. to noon Thursday.

Democratic representatives held caucus at night on proposal for government manufacture of war munitions.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Consideration of the army increase bill, the first of the bi national defense measures, began in the Senate today with Republicans joining the Democrats in expressing the hope that it might be disposed of as quickly as possible.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the military committee, introduced the measure, which is a substitute for the Hay bill, passed by the House and made a lengthy address. When the bill had been read, all other business was laid aside to permit senators to familiarize themselves with its provisions.

Senator Chamberlain announced he (Continued on Page 6)

Captain C. V. Gully Was Placed Under Technical Arrest Following Publication of Charges Against Harris.

NATIONAL GUARD IN VERY POOR CONDITION

That Politics Were Played by Adjutant General is One of the Statements Accredited to the Militia Officer.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

PHOENIX, March 29.—Captain C. V. Gully, until last week commanding officer of Company A, Arizona National Guard, was placed under technical arrest today, following the publication in the morning paper of serious charges against Adjutant General Harris. A court martial and investigation of Gully's alleged conduct, including an officer and prejudicial to discipline will be held April 3 before six officers of the guard.

Gully, with five other officers has been placed on the "unassigned list" prior to the publication of the article, charging that Harris is playing politics.

Hunt tonight issued an announcement he would be a candidate for renomination.

PHOENIX, March 29.—In the face of a situation that may demand every citizen available for military service, Arizona is in the greatest danger of losing her national guard organization. Not only did the guard fail to measure up to the requirements of the federal law pertaining to the organization of the militia at the inspection just ended, but plans of the general staff to continue it as a separate organization will have to be abandoned if the Hay bill, now before Congress, becomes a law.

Demoralization of the guard, sparsity of its members toward the future of the organization and almost negligible attendance at drills and training ranks are charged by the war department to be due to Adj. Gen. Harris, who is held responsible for the present condition of the guard. For over two years the war department has been urging Gov. Hunt to remove Harris, but in spite of repeated requests from the secretary of war, other members of the department and experienced army officers, the governor steadfastly refused to do so. Now that federal aid is apparently about to be withdrawn, it is believed he will still refuse to let Harris go and will let the guard pass by of existence.

The discharge by Adj. Gen. Harris of all the commissioned officers of Companies A and B, national Guard of Arizona, and the practical mustering out of four of the five companies in the Salt River valley at the very time when the guard may be needed almost any minute to take the field, is causing a storm of protest from citizens of the capital. While "apathy" and "lack of interest" is given as the reason for the dismissal of trained officers and mustering out their commands at a time when they are most needed, it is charged that this is not the real reason. All of the officers discharged, it is said, had been frank to criticize the way the guard was handled at the time of the Clifton strike, and therein lies the ground for their discharge. Their names were placed on the "unassigned list," a proceeding having no legal existence whatever and not even mentioned in the code. It is a new proceeding, whereby an officer is as effectively relieved of his command as though he had been removed for cause or had resigned.

The officers removed in this way were Capt. C. V. Gully, Lieut. C. A. Shanhart and Second Lieut. B. A. Wilson of Company A; Capt. E. J. Healea, First Lieut. Harold Briggs and Second Lieut. Harold Hess of Company B. Companies A, B, C, and D, it is understood, are to be mustered out and "reorganized."

On Saturday, March 18, the adjutant general issued an order to all commanders to at once recruit their companies to war strength. Press reports to the contrary, this order was issued from the office of the adjutant general, without any instructions from the war department. In less than a week, on Friday, March 24, the adjutant general notified the commanding officers of Companies A and B that their names had been placed on the unassigned list. "Lack of interest" was assigned as the reason for this step, although Captain Gully protested that he had fifty recruits ready to enlist and who would meet at the armory that evening to sign their enlistment papers. The order, however, was not rescinded.

Requests and suggestions that Gov. (Continued on page three)

BETTER FEELING PREVAILS UPON THE ARIZONA-SONORA BOUNDARY

(By Review Leased Wire.)

DOUGLAS, March 29.—A more optimistic feeling than has been exhibited since the American punitive expedition crossed the Chihuahua border was in evidence on both sides of the border today, following receipt of the news that Venustiano Carranza, de facto president of Mexico, had given permission for the passage of food supplies for the expeditionary forces. The undercurrent of alarm which has been evident among Americans and Mexicans alike, over the possible outcome of the railroad situation apparently has been dissipated.

Mexican Consul Ives G. Leleiver announced today that the columns of 1400 cavalry under General Amulfo Gomez, who arrived from Hermosillo this week, are being distributed between Colonia Morelos, Nacozari, Cupmas and Mocetzuma. Twenty wagon loads of food supplies for the Colonia Morelos contingent left Agua Prieta today. Arrivals report that the Gomez column numbered by actual count approximately 1200 men.

General P. Elies Calles, military governor of Sonora, has caused the dismantling of the wireless plants in Nacozari and Cananea, owned by and operated for the benefit of the Mocetzuma Copper company and the Cananea Consolidated Copper company.

Consul Leleiver said that was done by the military to enforce the strict censorship established by Calles two weeks ago.

There was no evidence that the companies had violated the censorship or intended to do so, however, the move being purely precautionary. The Nacozari wireless plant was dismantled by taking down the aerial wires borne on a high pole.

General Calles received information from Hermosillo today that the Creston Colorado Mining company had resumed operations at its mines in La Colorado and Minna Prietas. They (Continued on Page 7)

Progressives Will Consider National Politics Here Soon

Meeting of Bull Moosers in This City is Called. Only Matters Pertaining to National Convention.

To consider national progressive politics only. J. M. Alexander, chairman of the state progressive central committee, last evening in Phoenix, called an open meeting of progressives to meet in Bisbee, April 8. This was the word received late last evening by F. A. Nathan, secretary of the Cochise county central committee of the party.

According to the plans of the progressives the meeting will take on the nature of a convention yet will differ from a pure convention in that it will be of an open character. Each county in the state is entitled to two votes and the additional representation will be based on every one hundred votes cast for Roosevelt in 1912, in both cases the delegates are to be selected by the county central committees.

The convention will have the power to nominate and elect delegates to the progressive national convention, which is scheduled to be held in Chicago on June 6. For this reason only national aspects of the political situation will be considered and the work of the convention is expected to be, comparatively, short and to the point.

Local committees may be expected to be named in the very near future to arrange for the hall and other parts of the entertainment of the delegates who come to Bisbee for the meeting. In all probability the convention will be held in Odd Fellows Hall.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE ALL POINTS TO MUCH CULPABILITY

(By Review Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The accumulation of circumstantial evidence indicating that Germany has engaged upon a campaign of submarine warfare which has no regard for the rights of American citizens traveling on merchant ships of belligerent nations, the administration considers, has created one of the most serious situations which has confronted the State Department since the outbreak of the war.

The next step of the United States is said authoritatively to have been decided upon. Unless Germany, in reply to the inquiry made by the United States through Ambassador Gerard, makes some statement to cause the State Department to change its present convictions, the incidents will be combined in one general note and sent to the German Foreign Office.

It is regarded as certain that the United States would not accept explanations as satisfactory at least until time has shown that Germany has actually punished submarine commanders whether any value longer could be attached to Germany's promises.

In the event of Germany disclaiming responsibility for the destruction of the United States will proceed with its investigation to determine to its own satisfaction whether the destruction of these boats was due to German torpedoes. With such proof before it, the government probably would act promptly. Officials refrain from discussing what the nature of the action would be. The very number of apparently unwarned attacks which have occurred recently is regarded by the administration as particularly significant.

Some of the cases, it was pointed out, have occurred in localities where there is no possibility of a mine field. Senator Fall scored the administration having been laid, due to the depth of (Continued on Page Three.)

Senator Fall Takes Rap at Wilson and His Administration

New Mexico Senator Making Inspection of Conditions Along the Border. Will Visit Bisbee During the Day.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

DOUGLAS, March 29.—Not two hundred Carranza troops remain in the Casas Grandes and Galena districts of Chihuahua, according to the statement of United States Senator A. B. Fall of New Mexico, who said he had been so informed on good authority.

Senator Fall arrived here tonight from Hachita, N. M., in the course of an automobile tour from the border. "All the Carranza soldiers night as well be withdrawn for all the good they are doing in aiding our men. They made no attempt to stop Villa when he passed Casas Grandes in broad daylight, less than a mile from the guard post," said Fall. "He had no more than three hundred men with him at that time. I have it from good authority that he did not have a great many more than that number when he attacked Columbus."

Senator Fall said that he did not know where the Carranza troops from western Chihuahua had been sent. They had gone, via the Mexican Central Railway, some south and others east.

"There are no two ways of thinking, in my view. The United States should have the use of the Mexican Northwestern Railroad from the Carranza government without any reservation," Senator Fall scored the administration (Continued on Page 6)